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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

1. A subscriber who does not give express notice to the contrary is considered as wishing to continue his subscription; and if he orders the discontinuance of his paper, the Publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874. NO. 11.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

eneral Emory Takes Command in New Orleans.

ublic Property to be Turned Over to United States Troops.

ENERY AND PENN OBEY ORDERS UNDER PROTEST.

ey Will Not Resist Any Action by the Federal Government.

tive Measures to Enforce Obedience if the Insurgents Change Their Minds.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Marshal Packard telegraphs to the Attorney General, and says that matters remain as yesterday. The leaders of the mob are endeavoring to restrain violence, fearing its effect at the North. Several parochial governments have been overthrown by the White League. Packard also telegraphs that the insurgents apprehend an attack on the State House, and were out in strong force all night.

WAR-VESSELS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The President had a conference to-day with Admiral Reynolds on the subject of war-vessels to be sent to New Orleans.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND FORCE.

Orders have been issued to the Twenty-second regiment, infantry, to proceed to New Orleans. Three war-vessels have been ordered to proceed from Key West at once. Orders have also been issued for the troops in Fortress Monroe to hold themselves in readiness. General McDowell is gathering up such forces as can be spared from his department for service in Louisiana. It is supposed that about five thousand troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days.

WITHDRAWAL OF ARMED MEN FROM THE STREETS AND RETURN OF ARMS TO THE ARSENAL.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—There has been a consultation to-day, at the State House, between the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and officers of the lawful administration, together with a number of prominent citizens, to receive and consider certain propositions of General Emory. These propositions demand the retirement of all armed men from the streets and the return of the arms to the arsenal. These propositions have been acceded to, as will be seen by the following orders:

HEAD'QRS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, September 17, 1874.

General Order No. 7.—I. The State troops now under arms will be at once retired to their homes.

II. The arms captured from the Usurpation will be carried and deposited in the Central Station or at the Third Precinct, accordingly as they will hold them live above or below Canal street.

III. The artillery, horses and other public property captured will be carried and deposited in the Central Station.

IV. All private arms purchased by citizens will be taken to the respective homes of those who bare and own them.

V. Superintendent Boyhan will continue the work of organizing the police and policing the city. He will receipt for the public property, arms, etc., turned over to him.

VI. General Odgen, commanding the state forces, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Jno. McEnery, Governor and commander-in-chief.

E. JOHN ELLIS, COLONEL AND A. A. G.

GENERAL EMORY TAKES CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—The war is over, as is shown by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 17, 1874.

Circular—Jno. McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves, respectively, Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the Department commander of their willingness, under the Presidents proclamation, to surrender the State property now in their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet. Brig. General J. R. Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel Third Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State House, arsenal and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the city of New Orleans until such time as the State and City Governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city, under charge of Thomas Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved.

By command of Colonel and Brevet Major General W. H. Emory,

LUKE O'REILLY, Captain Nineteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

M'ENERY'S PARTY PROTEST AGAINST GENERAL EMORY'S ACTION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—Governor McEnery held a council at the State House, which, after a long consultation and discussion, determined upon the following letter, to be addressed to General Emory, embodying a protest and remonstrance against the position assumed by him in the private interview held with him last evening:

NEW ORLEANS, September 17, 1874.

GEN. W. H. EMORY, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS:

General—We have the honor to submit, that since our interview last night we have carefully considered the subject then informally discussed, and have concluded to address you in writing, protesting that there does not now exist in the State of Louisiana any insurrection against the government of McEnery; that there is not in any part of the State of Louisiana any assemblage or aggregation of insurgents to disperse, and that the people of Louisiana are now peaceably at their respective places and quietly pursuing their usual avocations under protection of the law; that there is no trace or vestige remaining of the late usurpation, of which William Pitt Kellogg was the head, that there is but one government in existence in the State of Louisiana, which is the government elected and chosen by the people in November, 1872, and legally installed in 1873, of which John McEnery is Governor, and D.B. Penn Lieutenant Governor; that in all the parishes and throughout the State of Louisiana this government is recognized and is supported and adhered to, and respected and obeyed by the people, and is both *de jure* and *de facto* the moral of the State of Louisiana, in possession and in the actual exercise of all the government's functions; that it we are compelled by the military force of the United States (which we have neither the power nor the inclination to resist), to retire from and abandon governmental power and authority finally and in fact vested in us, in our executive capacities, there is no government of the State which can take our place, and that it will be necessary in some way and by some instrumentality to establish into the effectually dead and extinct usurping government of which Wm. Pitt Kellogg was the head and chief under assumed title of Governor.

Nevertheless, having been informed by you that no alternative was left to us but to comply immediately with the proclamation of the President, of date of the 15th of September, 1874, or subject ourselves and our people to the actual exercise of the military force, which means war on the part of the Government against the State, exhibiting no armed opposition, and no hostility to the Government of the United States, we respectfully invite your attention to the law and the terms of the proclamation of the President:

By Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that the United States shall, on the application of the Legislature, etc., or the Executive, etc., protect each State against domestic violence. A part of the authority which this article imposed upon the United States, which means, necessarily, the entire Government, was imposed upon the President, or the head of the Government, by the act of Congress of February 28th, 1795. Statutes at large, vol. I, page 424. You will perceive that, while the Constitution, article IV., is a guarantee by the "United States" to each State against domestic violence, the Act of Congress restricts Executive interference to cases in which there is an insurrection in a State against the government thereof. One of the prerequisites to an application to the President by the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened. The Act of the 3d of March, 1807, section 1, Statutes at large, volume 2, page 443, authorizes the President to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary to suppress insurrection in a State against the government thereof, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law.

Now, if any such application was made by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, he was *not* the Governor of Louisiana. On Monday, September 14th, 1874, he left the State House and retired to the Custom House, where he is now and has been continually since Monday; and at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday, the State House was in possession of the present existing government. In order that there should be an insurrection in a State against the government thereof, there must be a government against which opposition and insurrection exist—which is not true now and has not been true in Louisiana at any time since 9 o'clock on Tuesday, September 15, 1874.

But when all the other conditions exist, before the President can employ any part of the land or naval force, he must, by proclamation, command the insurgents to disperse and to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation has been issued and the time has been limited to five days. Now we protest that this proclamation does not apply to us or to the people of Louisiana. But, even in a case where the necessary conditions exist—an insurrection in a State against the government thereof and a proper application to the President—he cannot employ any part of the land or naval force until the expiration of the time limited by him in his proclamation.

We distinctly announce to you, that, in any movement you may make to suppress our government, there shall in no case be interposed any armed or forcible resistance on our part to the military forces of the United States under your command. We will occupy the State House and other State property in this city, until the appearance and occupation of the same by the authorities of the Government of the United States, when we shall retire, knowing we have surrendered the same alone to the Government of the United States.

JOHN McENERY, Governor.
D. B. PENN, Lieut. Governor.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SURRENDER.

Governor McEnery, Lieutenant Governor Penn and Mr. R. H. Marr held a long private interview with General Emory, at the St. Charles, between 2:30 and 5 P. M. During this interview a courier was dispatched for Colonel Brooke, United States Army, who, after some time, appeared and joined the conference. The result of which is as follows: Governor McEnery agreed to turn over the State House property to General Emory. The police will remain as now constituted, under Mr. Boylon. The city government will remain as now constituted, it being in full force and efficiency, and the State House, State property, etc., will be turned over by Governor McEnery this (Thursday) evening, about six or seven o'clock. It is not understood that the city is under martial law, although under a military commander.

THE SURRENDER ACCOMPLISHED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—At six P. M., in accordance with the arrangements previously made, Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieutenants Wallace and Rae, went to the Executive office, at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately upon the entrance of General Brooke, Governors McEnery and Penn advanced and, shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Governor McEnery then stated to General Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. General Brooke merely bowed in acceptance and the Governor read to him the following address:

ADDRESS OF M'ENERY.

General Brooke—As the lawful and acting Governor of this State, I surrender to you, as the representative of the Government of the United States, the Capitol and remainder of the property in this State belonging to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of General Emory for such surrender, or to accept as an alternative the levying of war upon our government by the military forces of the United States under his command. As I have already said to General Emory, we have neither the power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States. Sir, I transfer to you the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and I trust and believe that you will give protection to all classes of our citizens ruled and ruined by a corrupt usurpation, presided over by Mr. Kellogg. Our people could bear the wrongs, tyranny, annoyance and insults of that usurpation no longer, and they arose in their might, swept it from existence, and installed in authority the rightful government, of which I am the head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patriotism that aroused our people to act as one man and throw off the yoke of the odious usurpation. I know, for a soldier, you have but to obey the orders of the Government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army. I now turn over so you, sir, the capitol and other property of the State under my charge.

JOHN M'ENERY.

At the conclusion of this address, Gen. Brooke was seated in the office and required from Lieutenant Governor Penn a statement of all records, &c., which were in the building when they took possession, and Governor McEnery and his followers then withdrew, leaving the Capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal Government. At 7 P. M. seven companies of the 3d Infantry marched down and were quartered in the building. Col. Thomas Boylon, McEnery's Chief of Police, remains on duty with his force. The city is very quiet.

The Latest News.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—The last extras published this evening stated that General Brooke had been appointed Military Governor. This solution of the problem seemed to give very general satisfaction, but the report proved untrue, no definite action having been taken regarding the future government of the State.

The report that General Badger's leg had been amputated was incorrect. His recovery is now considered almost certain.

STEUBENVILLE.

A Very Small Convention---Five Men Make a Congressional Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., September 17, 1874.

The Prohibitionists held a Convention in Grey & Garrett's Hall, to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth district. The Convention was neither large nor enthusiastic. Twenty-five persons were present, including the newspaper reporters and spectators. Only nine delegates were present. Four of the delegates favored the support of Lorenzo Danford, the Republican nominee. The remainder insisted upon the nomination of a Prohibition candidate, and succeeded in nominating Rev. James Day, of New Athens, Harrison county. The meeting was very inharmonious.

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Maryland.

CONGRESSMEN O'BRIEN AND SWANN RENOMINATED.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—William J. O'Brien and Thomas Swann were unanimously renominated for Congress to-day; the former in the Third, and the latter in the Fourth district.

Arkansas.

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LITTLE ROCK, September 17.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the different Congressional districts, resolved themselves into a nominating Convention of their respective districts, and to-day nominated the following candidates: First district—W. H. Rogers, of Phillips. Second district—John M. Clayton, of Jefferson. Third district—W. J. Hynes, the present Congressman at large. Fourth district—Charles H. Landers, of Faulkner county.

Illinois.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 17.—The Independent Reform Convention of the Fourth Illinois district, at Elgin to-day, nominated John F. Farnesworth for Congress, in opposition to Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the present incumbent and Republican candidate for re-election.

Ohio.

FIRST AND SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—The Republicans of the First Ohio district to-day nominated John K. Green for Congress, Hon. Alphonso Taft declining.

In the Second district, Hon. Job S. Stevenson, ex-Member from that district, was nominated.

Dr. Hunter's Removal.

DR. J. A. HUNTER (formerly of 73 Sixth avenue) has removed to 69 Fifth avenue—in *Daily Dispatch* building.

New York Democratic Convention.

Nomination of Samuel J. Tilden.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Payment of the Public Debt in Coin.

Steady Steps Towards Specie Payment.

No Protection to Home Industries.

Cordial Invitation to the Liberals.

SYRACUSE, September 17.—The Democratic Convention resumed its session this morning, and ex-Governor Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State, and indorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine and other States of the Union.

FIRST—Gold and silver, the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

SECOND—Steady steps towards specie payments; no steps backward.

THIRD—Honest payment of the public debt in coin [Applause]; sacred preservation of the public faith.

FOURTH—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with practical monopolies.

FIFTH—Home rule to limit and localize taxation; reserve with General Emory, at the St. Charles, between 2:30 and 5 P. M. During this interview a courier was dispatched for Colonel Brooke, United States Army, who, after some time, appeared and joined the conference. The result of which is as follows: Governor McEnery agreed to turn over the State House property to General Emory. The police will remain as now constituted, under Mr. Boylon. The city government will remain as now constituted, it being in full force and efficiency, and the State House, State property, etc., will be turned over by Governor McEnery this (Thursday) evening, about six or seven o'clock. It is not understood that the city is under martial law, although under a military commander.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

Concentration of Land and Naval Forces to Meet any Contingency.

Governor Hartranft Offers the Pennsylvania Militia to Suppress the Rebellion.

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE LOUISIANA INSURGENTS.

Preparation of the Revised Statutes---Bids for Supplying Stamped Envelopes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1874.

The Louisiana Imbroglio.

The attitude of the Government in Louisiana matters remains practically unchanged to-day, except in the active concentration of all the available military and naval force to meet any possible contingency that may arise after next Monday. As was stated yesterday, the conduct of Kellogg in taking flight, was looked upon as little less than cowardice, and having disposed of himself in that way, if there were an honorable solution of the question, as far as the dignity of the Government is concerned, it is not at all certain that Kellogg would be put back again in the office of Governor. It may be that a compromise may be reached—not a compromise with the assailing parties, but of the policy hitherto adopted by the President in the treatment of the State governments. It will be remembered that Congress took no action in Louisiana matters, despite the request of the President that some legislation should be enacted by which he might be led to understand the position and wishes of the legislative arm of the Government. It will also be remembered that the majority of the House Committee on the Judiciary, last session, after an investigation of the conduct of Judge Durrel, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, in the matter of his decision, upon which the legality of the Kellogg government is based, presented a resolution that he be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Though no action was taken, the sentiment of the committee indicated not the most satisfactory opinion respecting the course taken by the Judge in the affairs of the Kellogg government. The flight of Kellogg from the seat of his official power, is accepted in official quarters as clearing away one of the difficulties. But the objection to acting independently of Kellogg, is that it would establish a bad precedent for the other States of the South, where there are persons in power who are offensive to the population. The Louisiana trouble, however, will have to be adjusted independently of the difficulties with the leaders in the disturbances. Whatever course may be decided upon by the National Government, any opposition, with the time for action come, will be retaliated with the severest measures. It is stated that Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has tendered to the President the service of the uniformed militia of the Commonwealth, if he should think it necessary to resort to arms and the available regular troops are insufficient. The same readiness of the military authorities on this subject, seems to give it credence.

The Revised Statutes.

The first instalment of the edited sheets of the revised statutes of the United States were received at the Government Printer's from the Department of State yesterday. The printing will now be pressed forward with as much expedition as accuracy will admit. If the same is furnished without intermission, the edition will be ready by the meeting of Congress.

Bids for Stamped Envelopes.

To-morrow the bids for the supply of stamped envelopes for four years will be opened at the Treasury Department. A month ago bids for the same contract were opened, but all were rejected, it is alleged, in the interest of the parties having the present contract. This necessitated thirty days' new advertisement, thus now leaving but twelve days for the successful bidder to make preparations, as the supply will have to begin on October first. The demand for the next four years in sixty days will be about three-quarters of a million envelopes. The Postmaster General is in hopes of having at least two bidders, so as to have plenty of competition. He shows a disposition to be lenient with the parties obtaining the contract in the matter of the supply for the first few days, in view of the short time which can now be had to get machinery and material ready.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1874.

WIDESPREAD LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH—THE WHITE LEAGUE AGGRESSIVE IN MANY STATES.

Attorney General Williams has received a large number of letters from United States Marshals, Attorneys and others, representing a terrible state of affairs in some portions of Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. There is not so much disturbance as heretofore in South Carolina. Correspondents say there is no safety for colored people. There are no complaints from North Carolina and Virginia. It is supposed, in official quarters, that White Leagues, for aggressive purposes, are widespread in the South, and, therefore, matters are more serious than many suppose, and require prompt attention—especially in Louisiana.

INDIAN AGENTS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Benj. M. Thomas, of Indiana, Agent for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, *vice* Lewis, resigned; and J. M. Shaw, Agent for the Southern Apache Indians, in the same Territory.

NATIONAL BANK AUTHORIZED AT INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the organization of the People's National bank of Independence, Iowa, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

TEXAN CUSTOM HOUSE AND LIGHTHOUSE.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that during the gale of the 4th and 5th inst., the custom house and lighthouse at Brazos Santiago, Texas, were entirely swept away, with all the records and papers. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP.

The September returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the wheat crop of 93, against 95 in September, 1873. The acreage of the crop is 7 per cent. greater than last year, which would bring the aggregate yield to nearly an average on last year's acreage. All the New England and Middle States are above average, except Delaware, which is full average. All the Atlantic and Gulf States are below average, except Alabama, which is 101. The inland Southern States are all above average, Arkansas presenting the maximum of the whole country, which is 120. North of the Ohio river most of the counties not visited by chinch, presents superior crops. Michigan and Indiana are above average; Illinois two per cent. below. Wisconsin is reduced twenty-three per cent. below by drought and chinches. West of the Mississippi, the drouth, intense heat, hot winds, chinchs and grasshoppers have reduced all States below average, except Missouri. The Pacific States are above average.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED WITH THE SURRENDER.

Republican Louisianians here are not pleased with the terms of the surrender, as Boylan, appointed by Penn as Chief of Police, remains in office, and the late insurgents retain their arms, with their White League organization. They regard the arrangement as a compromise, and think matters are thereby complicated as to the future.

Statistics of the Butler Oil District.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 17.—The *Courier* will publish to-morrow an itemized and elaborate report of the great Butler Oil District, covering the entire production of the country south and west of Petrolia. The figures have all been collected by going over each farm and taking the records of each well in detail. The summary gives, at present, 596 producing wells and 81 wells now drilling. There are 1,076 engineers employed. The working capital invested is $4,859,000. The daily production of oil in this district is 15,548 barrels, which is a large decrease since the 1st of August last.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Receiver of the Louisville Short Line.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—Chancellor Bruce, of the Louisville Chancery Court, to-day appointed Mr. J. B. Wilder Receiver of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad. Mr. Wilder has for the past twelve months been President of the road.

No Exception to the Wisconsin Railroad Law.

MILWAUKEE, September 17.—That part of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the railroad case which excepts the Prairie Du Chine division of the St. Paul road from the operations of the Potter law, stated that if it should be shown that the charter of that road was accepted after the adoption of the State Constitution, the exception would not exist. The Attorney General and the Railroad Commissioners have since examined the matter, and they find that the company was organized in May, 1849, that is, after the adoption of the State Constitution. Hence, the Prairie Du Chien division is subject to the law, as well as the other branches of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Papers have accordingly been prepared, and will be served on the officers and company to-morrow, and on Tuesday next the State will apply to the Supreme Court for another injunction, to include the Prairie Du Chien division.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident Near Altoona—Two Young Ladies Killed.

ALTOONA, PA., September 17.—While a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning from Bells Mills to-day, in a hack, the vehicle upset down an embankment and Saidy Bohn and Miss Hackenbury were killed.

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

COLUMBUS.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Last Day of the Reunion.

The Morning Devoted to Business and the Afternoon to Sight-Seeing.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT CITY HALL.

The Toasts and Responses---Officers for Next Year--Place of Meeting---Eloquent Tribute to McPherson and Thomas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 17, 1874.

Second and Last Day.

The second day of the Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland shows no abatement of interest in its proceedings, either by members of the Society or the citizens and strangers in the city. During the time that intervened between the adjournment last night and the meeting this morning, the streets and many private buildings were still further decorated, while the crowds of strangers even exceeded that of yesterday. The audience in attendance at the Opera House this morning, though it was but a business meeting, exceeded that of yesterday, filling every seat, aisle and the lobbies, a large proportion of the spectators being ladies.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT.

General Crufts, from the Committee on the Thomas Memorial Fund, presented the annual report. The report stated that they had contracted with J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, to cast a bronze statue at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be finished in three years from the second of July, 1874; and, at the same time, said that twelve to fifteen thousand dollars would be required to pay for it. General Sheridan, President of the Memorial Committee, differed as to the amount of money required, claiming that only about five thousand dollars would be required; but he urged that subscriptions be taken up and secured, so that they could be collected when wanted. A resolution was finally adopted, providing for taking subscriptions of twenty-five dollars and upward, payable when the work is completed, and for taking other payments in cash.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—General P. H. Sheridan.

Vice Presidents—General Jos. Hooker, of New York; Gen. Theo. F. Brome, of Illinois; Gen. Charles Ganson, of Ohio; Surgt. Ezra Read, of Indiana; Col. H. F. Hunt, of Kentucky; Lieut. A. T. Tipton, of Iowa; Lieut. H. M. Duffield, of Michigan; Gen. T. W. Watsel, of New Jersey; Private R. E. White, of Kansas, Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, of District of Columbia; Gen. J. W. Bishop, of Minnesota; Gen. R. H. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania; Lieut. R. H. Cochrane, of West Virginia; Gen. H. I. Hobart, of Wisconsin; Lieut. Allen R. Foote, of Mississippi; Gen. D. S. Stanley, of Dacota Territory; Capt. J. P. Brouillard, of Tennessee; Gen. Wm. Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary—General Henry M. Cist, of Ohio.

Recording Secretary—Colonel John W. Steele.

Treasurer—General Joseph Fullerton.

Orator—Colonel George J. Waterman, of Chicago, *vice* General C. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The Committee on selecting a place to hold the next meeting reported as suitable places, Utica, New York, St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind. After some discussion on the merits of the three places, and particularly on the likelihood of being able to get the Society to attend in respectable numbers, they finally decided to hold their next reunion at Utica.

MISS RANSOM'S PORTRAIT OF THOMAS.

Miss Ransom, of Cleveland, who painted the large picture of General Thomas, received a hearty vote of thanks for the use of the portrait on this occasion. The Society indorsed it as a very accurate portrait of the noble soldier, and asked Congress to place the picture permanently in the Capitol at Washington.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the people who had entertained them and to the various railroad companies and stations by which the reunion had been made so grand a success. After this was disposed of the Society adjourned the business meeting, intending to spend the remainder of the time in cultivating social amenities.

THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon, the guests were conveyed in hacks to visit benevolent and other public institutions, making a tour of observation which took up the whole afternoon.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet to-night, at City Hall, was the closing scene of the festivities. The hall had been handsomely ornamented for the occasion, while the tables were loaded with flowers and handsome set decorations. At nine o'clock the Society marched into the hall and took seats at the tables, General Sheridan occupying the head of the center table; General Sherman at his right and Secretary Belknap at his left.

THE TOASTS.

The following were the regular toasts:

First—The President of the United States. Response by General Edward F. Noyes.

Second—The Army and Navy. Response by General W. T. Sherman.

Third—The Memory of General Thomas. Response by General J. A. Garfield.

Fourth—Our Sister Armies of the East and West. Response by General W. W. Belknap.

Fifth—Our Invited Guests. Response by General Joseph Geiger.

Sixth—The Press. Response by General J. M. Comly.

Seventh—Our Soldiers. Response by General H. C. Hobart.

Eighth—The Loyal Woman. Response by General Thos. H. Groseup.

Being after-dinner speeches, there was little or nothing in them of political significance; though Governor Noyes spoke with considerable feeling against party abuse against those in office, and Sherman's response to the Army toast squinted a little towards the necessity for military education for the youth of the country.

TRIBUTE TO M'PHERSON AND THOMAS.

Secretary Belknap's response to the two Armies, East and West, contained the following glowing tribute to McPherson and Thomas: "And there is another thought, holding within it most sacred memories, which should bring together the hearts of those whose names are on the rolls of these two armies—the recollection of their commanders on whom, while living, they fixed their faith, and whom, in death, they venerate. Courtly and chivalric, knightly in bearing and a born soldier, McPherson had the love of his men, encouraged men by the brightness of his smile and attracted them by a demeanor as confident as it was engaging. He fell in action, and it was a sad hour when the word, which told us of his loss, passed down the line. The hero had his last salute in the battle's cannonading.

"You, soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, will always do homage to the memory of your own Thomas, who stood like a rock while the army which leaned upon him linked his name with victory. His last hour came among peaceful labors in the quiet of home, and as we saw his comrades of high rank stand by the body of the honored dead, and as the tributes of esteem fell from the lips of men whose praise were worth possessing, we felt that the genius which guided him and the integrity which controlled his life found recompense in the regrets which followed him.

"Brave and loyal, tried and true—few were better, none were braver than McPherson and Thomas. The armies bound around their brows the wreaths which there belong while the nation claimed for the pages of its history the story of their fame. Great is the pride that we should feel in the memory of these men, and in a gathering like this, which revives the recollections of these soldiers' deeds and their own manly valor. Our sister armies of the East are here in spirit with their sister armies of the West, and on the folds of their banners, as they unroll, glisten the names of Gettysburg and of the surrounding fields where the men of the grand old Army of the Potomac and of the other armies of the East gave fame to the Nation and lustre to its flag. The waters of the Potomac and of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland and of the James, mingle to-night peacefully together. When the country called our Western leader East, the links of soldierly love were bound in a chain of friendly union across the Continent which no power can ever break."

After the regular toasts had been responded to, there were a number of volunteer toasts, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

A telegram was read during the evening from President Grant, regretting his inability to meet with the Society, and expressing the hope that their reunion this year would be as pleasant as those of previous years.

TENNESSEE.

Work of the Gibson County Court Towards Punishing the Trenton Jail Breakers.

MEMPHIS, September 17.—A special to the *Avalanche*, dated Trenton, Tennessee, September 17th, says the special term of the Circuit Court of Gibson county adjourned yesterday after a session of ten days. Forty or more indictments were found against supposed guilty parties, and an equal number of capiases, issued for arrests, were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. One Ben Davis was the informant, having obtained the information from his brother Andrew, who, Ben said, was with the jail-breakers. Andrew has left for parts unknown. The Sheriff has made no arrests yet, but is doing everything in his power to arrest all those against whom he has capiases. Nine persons against whom indictments were found gave themselves up to the author

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

THOSE five days of grace expire next Monday. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

TILDEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, is described by one of his Democratic opponents as nothing but a "katy-did on a mullein stalk."

THE BEDLE nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Democrats is not the publisher of BEADLE'S Dime Novels, as some may suppose. He is only a humdrum county judge.

GARESCHE, the St. Louis orator who wants to precipitate a fight all along the Southern line, must be one of the dogs of war. He yelps an answer to the New Orleans whistle very promptly and noisily.

THE nomination of TILDEN as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York was a foregone conclusion. The election takes place on the first Tuesday in November, on which date the Republicans will pronounce their *ipse Dix-it*.

THE Democratic platform of Pennsylvania says: "We cherish a grateful remembrance of our soldiers and sailors." Judging from the present current of Pennsylvania Democratic sympathies, the soldiers and sailors referred to in the platform must have been Confederates.

JOHN MILLER who has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia in 1867 and 1868, when such enormous frauds in conducting the elections were committed by the Democrats that the Courts unseated every Democrat who was then counted into office. Is it for that reason he is appointed Chairman now?

THERE is a large attendance of book trade representatives at the annual Book Trade auction sales, which are now being held in New York. Agents are present from all parts of the country, and they are reported as speaking quite encouragingly of business prospects in their several quarters—and as buying with considerable freedom. The latter fact means much; since when the book trade flourishes, it augurs well for other commercial interests.

IT BECAME a question, early in the present canvass, whether a Republican victory this fall was not absolutely essential to prevent the necessity of fighting the last war over again. It has become a question, now, whether it will not be necessary to fight it over again, any how, the encouragement given to the rebels by the northern Democracy having precipitated a fight. We beg the South to take notice that the "Boys in Blue" are ready, whenever they are called on.

WE TRUST the Republicans of Pennsylvania will bear in mind the important fact that, when all is said and done, the work of electing candidates always comes down to individual hands. The best cause may be lost from want of effort properly directed. Only a little more than six weeks intervene between now and election day. What is demanded is vigorous, sagacious, persevering and unremitting labor from this time forward until the balloting at the polls is over.

OF COURSE it is not strange that the robber State of Missouri, which stands disgraced before the whole civilized world, and in which nobody is sure of his life and property, should make haste to indorse the new Louisiana rebellion. Neither is it at all remarkable that Kentucky, where outlaws and assassins threaten the farmer in his home and the traveler on nearly every high-road in the State, should do the same thing. An equal diabolism seems to embrace them all.

ONE of the main reasons why, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, freight is handled so much more cheaply than in New York, is because nearly all the large storehouses are built with railroad tracks running right into them, so that the merchant is not compelled to handle his freight a number of times. The railroads of Jersey City are now introducing a similar system, and, it is said, there is now a greater demand for property fronting on the railroads in that city than was ever known before, and at prices more than forty per cent. over those of a year ago.

WE are indebted to R. PITCAIRN, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division, for a copy of the "Report of the Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appointed by resolution of the Stockholders at the Annual Meeting held March 10th, 1874." The report makes a pamphlet of two hundred and forty pages, and is printed in a very tasteful manner. There is a fine colored map attached, showing the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections in the several States. The main features of the report have already been printed in our columns.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin as to the constitutionality of the POTTER railroad law ought to be final. It has long been the rule of the United States Supreme Court to regard as conclusive the constitutional construction placed upon State laws by the Supreme Courts of the States respectively, except in cases where the question at issue involves likewise a construction of the United States Constitution or of a United States statute. So far, then, as the construction of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin is concerned, the decision of Judge RYAN on the POTTER law may be regarded as final and beyond further dispute.

THIS is the way they look at it in New York. We quote from the dispatches from Syracuse to the New York *Times*, detailing the effect on the Louisiana news on the delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

> A little later in the afternoon dispatches from Louisiana threw a shadow upon the entire proceedings. One emphatic gentleman, with sundry oaths, announced that "This will kick us, sure;" and another bewailed the stupidity of the Southern brethren, in entering upon their atrocities at the wrong time. "It always happens," he said, "that, just as the Democrats are getting on their feet, these Southerners do something to bowl them over again. If these Louisiana fellows had only waited till after the election it would not have mattered so much; but just now the thing is awful."

THE *Post* has a very poor memory—when to be forgetful promises to subserve the interests of its party. In the course of a long and loose diatribe on "The KELLOGG Usurpation," published in its yesterday's issue, it reproduces what it terms "some of the salient points of the report of the Senate Committee sent to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs, and which was submitted to the Senate last year as embodying the views of the Republican majority composing it." The *Post*, as will thus be seen, tries to make it appear that there was but *one* report on the subject, whereas there were in reality *five*. The Committee consisted of seven members. There was a majority report—from which the *Post* quotes—signed by Senator CARPENTER and three others; a minority report by Senator TRUMBULL; another minority report by Senator MORTON; another by Senator HILL, and yet another by Senator ANTHONY. The majority report declared Louisiana to be without a legal government, and proposed a new election. Senator MORTON'S report declared that the KELLOGG government—which was the government *de facto*—should be recognized, as it had already been declared legal by the State Supreme Court, and was in actual operation. Senator TRUMBULL'S report declared in favor of another revolution—turning the KELLOGG government out, and putting the MCENERY government in, in defiance of the State Supreme Court. Senator HILL proposed a combination of both the KELLOGG and MCENERY members of the Legislature, and the leaving to them of the question of determining who had been really elected as State officers; while Senator ANTHONY preferred to reserve his decision, but expressed his dislike to any interference by Congress. So much for the *Post's* regard for the truth of history. As respects its passionate arraignment of the administration for recognizing the KELLOGG government, it is sufficient to remark that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, in a speech delivered in Georgia at the begining of last year, in favor of adhering to the Democratic name and policy, distinctly affirmed that the President had not assumed any illegal or unconstitutional executive power with respect to the Louisiana troubles; but that, on the contrary, he regarded it as a good omen that GRANT had avowed a willingness to sustain the decrees of the judiciary. If, said this staunch States rights advocate, "General GRANT shall never do anything worse than to see that the mandates and decrees of the Federal Judiciary are properly executed in any part of the country, I shall have no quarrel with him." No one objects to the *Post* becoming angry—but it should not suffer its wrath to confuse its faculties.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

That the Democrats of this State should try, in their platform, to make the Republican party responsible for the business depression that has prevailed since last September, is but natural, for a party that is led by demagogues is incapable of taking any but a demagogue's view of such things.

There were much more serious commercial revulsions in 1817, 1837 and 1857; but, although the Government was, at all those periods, in Democratic hands, and subject to an unquestioned Democratic policy, no one ever heard the party claim, or assume, or acknowledge its responsibility for those reverses. And if three successive commercial disasters overtook the country while that party was in undisputed possession of all branches of the Government, without entailing upon it the responsibility for their occurrence, by what rule is the Republican party to be held responsible for the partial calamity that befel the nation in 1873? The panics of 1837 and 1857 were complete crashes, while that of 1873 was quite a partial revulsion, compared with them.

That the political policy of a dominant party may, by being long persisted in, work occasional or temporary commercial difficulty and embarrassment, is not to be denied as a general proposition; but commercial affairs are not so dependent upon Government policy as to be completely at the mercy of the governing power. Commerce is subject to its own laws, and is regulated mainly by well defined principles which have grown out of long experience and the necessities of trade; and political policy has never been more than a casual disturbing influence. It must be so, in the very nature of things; otherwise commerce would be the sport and plaything of every political change. That it never has been that, and is not likely to be, is the best answer to the allegation that the Republicans are responsible for whatever business derangements have occurred in the past year.

Commercial and financial troubles spring up under all forms of government and under varying circumstances. The payment of the immense war indemnity by France to Prussia, created a financial revulsion at Berlin. It stimulated speculation, and speculation brought on a crisis that involved hundreds in ruin. Yet no one thought of blaming the Government with it. Austria had previously gone through a similar experience, although not from the same cause. The financial distress in the Austrian Empire was a terrible one, while it lasted, and carried the terrors of bankruptcy into many a previously prosperous house. It is notorious, likewise, that trade has been most unduly depressed throughout Great Britain for more than a year, and that the depression still continues.

What then? The Republican party of the United States is not responsible for the business stagnation in Great Britain nor for the panics at Berlin and Vienna. No one lays that to its charge; yet, if the same troubles visit other governments that have visited ours, is it not fair to conclude that our troubles have sprung from causes similar to theirs, and that these causes are to be looked for outside of, and beyond, mere governmental policy? That would seem to us the most rational conclusion, and such, we do not doubt, is the conclusion arrived at by all thinking men.

The party that may happen at any time to be in power is responsible for the laws it makes, and for the faithful administration of the laws, as well as for an honest and upright management of public affairs; but it is *not* responsible for whatever calamities may happen during its term of office. The laws of trade were not made by parties and are not controlled by them; and while the general policy of a party may exercise a strong influence upon commercial affairs, the commerce, agriculture and industry of the country stand upon foundations of their own, and too firmly to be affected materially for any very long period by any partisan policy. The revulsion of 1873 came from neglecting and violating the wholesome laws of legitimate trade; and if the predominance of Republicans in the national and State administrations had any effect, at all, upon the crisis, that effect was manifest, not in bringing it about, but in reudering it less disastrous than it would otherwise have been. It took the country many years to recover from the paralysis of 1837, as it did, also, from that of 1857; while, to-day, when only one short year has elapsed since last year's financial storm, the heavy clouds that then fell upon us are lifted up, and are now presenting that silver lining which betokens the early appearance of the genial sun of business activity and prosperity. The country is rapidly recuperating, hope is taking the place of fear, and activity of paralysis. Under no former administration of the Government has the country ever recovered so rapidly from business disaster.

THE PATRIOTISM OF BUCK. McCANDLESS.

On the very day that the Rebels entered and sacked Chambersburg, Gen. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, wrote the following unpatriotic letter to the Secretary of War:

> NO. 520 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
>
> SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of Volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I state that when those who administer the Government, re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of honor to be the private station.
>
> WM. MCCANDLESS,
>
> To Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adj. Gen. U. S. A. JULY 30, 1864.

With a Rebel army within 150 miles of Philadelphia, he declined to serve in the army in defense of his country! His allegation in this letter that the National Government was *not* then prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union was as false as his refusal to fight for its restoration was unpatriotic. "Let no such man be trusted."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Multum in parvo. Phil. Sheridan is under orders for New Orleans.

"God help them if the tempest swings,
The pine against the palm."

Swamps are not always good for rice crops. Dan Rice has again been swamped out.

If the South wants to do well it must act well: to enjoy peace it must keep the peace.

The work of the Republican party lacks completion without the capstone of equal rights to all.

New York has fourteen Greek commercial houses, principally in the cotton and East India trade.

Our export of oil is the third in value of all our exports, and Jersey City handles three-quarters of it.

Canada is to have an Evangelical alliance at Montreal the first week in October. Hope it will be a religious gathering.

It is said that the real estate market in New York looks better at present than it has done for the last eighteen months.

The veracious New York *World* discourses eloquently of the Congress of 1773, and the ride Southward of Mr. Paul Rivers.

There will be no more State elections until October 13, when Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska hold theirs.

Six hundred thousand tons will be the maximum of merchantable wheat for transportation from San Francisco, this year.

The present insurrection in Louisiana is partly the fruit of lenity improperly extended to offenders on many previous occasions.

The first State dinner at the White House this season will be given in honor of the setting of ex-Minister Jewell in the Cabinet.

Watterson says he is ready to face the logical consequences of his writing." Then he must be whetting his saber for rebel service, again.

Lucky for Syracuse that its foundations are salt. The corpse of the New York Democracy has been prowling about there for the last day or two.

Says the New York *Herald*: "When secession surrendered at Appomattox revolution surrendered also." Just so. Let the bond be exacted.

Sweet are the fruits of labor. A certain Indiana farmer has over two hundred swarms of bees, and sells nearly two thousand pounds of honey a year.

Some wealth. The Canadian banks boast of $100,000,000 deposits, of which over $34,000,000 is on call, $30,000,000 after notice, and the balance permanently invested.

The genuine old fashioned plague has broken out in Egypt, which is not at all comforting to those who are proposing a voyage up the Nile during the coming season.

In the lumber regions of the Lackawanna, where over 100,000,000 feet of lumber are prepared for market annually, half of the mills are lying idle for want of water to run them.

The Canadian press complains that not another so important an agricultural and commercial country in the world is so deficient in official or reliable statistical information, or crop reports.

The New York *Sun* announces that a "political thunderbolt is about to burst over that city that will stun the whole people and almost startle the dead." Is Dana going to turn honest and truthful, then?

Rebellion on the part of the masses of the English poor is apprehended by many thoughtful minds, as soon as the restraints which the Church imposes and the hopes which its teachings inspire cease to influence the laboring classes.

All the national banks that were recently reported delinquent in the matter of their five per cent. to the exemption fund, and to whom Treasurer Spinner addressed a sharp letter of remonstrance and warning, have finally made their deposits.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton is still so unwell that his friends fear he will be unable to attend to his Senatorial duties next winter.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has gone on a two weeks' visit at his home in Erie, Pennsylvania. During his absence Deputy Commissioner Rogers will act as Commissioner.

Henry Eure and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wood, who recently gained notoriety by running off together from Portsmouth, Virginia, having got clear of the courts, have eloped a second time. Henry Eure a fool.

A new phase of the scandal. It is said that Tilton has actually taken the initiatory steps for legal proceedings against Mr. Ovington, alleging that Mr. Ovington induced Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband. Tilton claims compensation in heavy damages from Ovington, and alleges that his wife was coaxed to remain at Ovington's house and counseled by that gentleman to refuse to live with Tilton.

Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, who died in that city on Tuesday, was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Fillmore, and in the famous Dred Scott case stood with Mr. Justice McLean against the rest of the Court. Shortly after the promulgation of the decision he resigned and resumed his practice at the bar. He was one of President Johnson's counsel in the impeachment trial, making the opening argument for the defense.

Last week one Adam Jackson, a negro, aged one hundred years, was married to Diana Williams, at Mechanicsville, New York. Until emancipation in New York he was owned as a slave. His bride, who is a stout, buxom lass of forty, also colored, in celebrating the honeymoon the other day, found herself in the Troy jail for being intoxicated. Adam went to the city and on hearing that her fine was ten dollars said he could not pay it, but promised to be at the jail at the expiration of her sentence, next week.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE IN ALABAMA.

Riots, Murders and Assassinations of True Friends of the Government More Common Than at Any Hour Since Lee Surrendered to Grant.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 14.—The *Courant* prints to-morrow a letter from Hon. Charles Hays, member of Congress from Alabama, in response to a note of inquiry from General Hawley, which gives startling facts concerning the murder of white and black Republicans in Alabama.

He gives only well-authenticated facts, with names, dates, and localities, and in introducing his narrative, says: "I had foundly hoped the reign of terror in the South was over, and peace, good-will, and prosperity might henceforth reign supreme. In this hope I am sadly disappointed, for candor compels me to say that, to-day riots, murders, and assassinations of true friends of the Government are more common than they have been at any hour since Lee surrendered to Grant, and unless the strong arm of Federal power can avert calamity I can see nothing in the future save gloom and despair to the loyal men of the South, ruin to the national interests of the country, and death to those of us who uphold the honor and integrity of the nation, and counsel submission to the laws of the United States.

Civilization of the Indians.

A letter from Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

Many individuals doubt whether there can be any civilized Indians. I wish such persons could have been with me last Sunday, when I attended the Sabbath school which for the past seven years has been kept up by a Cherokee body of this place. There were a number of full-blood children and some full-blood teachers; yet I never saw, in any Eastern school, either better order or attention. The music was very good, and the organ that accompanied the singing was purchased with the proceeds of a festival held by the young ladies of the town a year ago. They have now commenced a series of entertainments to enable them to build a Union church.

There are sixty-two public schools in the Cherokee Nation—four of them for colored children—besides a young ladies' seminary and an orphan asylum, both of which are national institutions. This fall the work is to begin on a blind asylum, and the boys' seminary is to be thoroughly repaired and put into operation. At the asylums the Nation takes the entire charge of the children; while at the seminaries the pupils pay their board, but the tuition is free, the Nation employing the best teachers from the East.

Another evidence of civilization is the jail in process of erection—there not having been one in this country before, except at Fort Gibson. It has been the custom here, whenever an arrest was made, to let the prisoner go wherever he desired, followed by a strong guard to bring him back to trial in case he attempted to run away. Among the Creeks and Choctaws they merely tell a prisoner when he is to be tried; then let him go free, even though his crime has been murder; and it is a matter of history that there has never been known an instance where the man so trusted failed to return at the appointed time.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 16, 1874.

The campaign opened last night by an immense Republican mass meeting at Nicholson's Hall. Hon. J. Scott, United States Senator, made one of the most logical and convincing speeches that was ever delivered in this section of the country. The Senator appeared to good advantage, and showed himself a clever thinker and sound reasoner. He spoke in a calm, clear, statesmanlike and dignified manner, and presented a great contrast with the Demagogism manifested by Democratic speakers who are in the habit of delivering harangues on "time honored principles." The speech of the Senator has left a good impression and will do much good.

General White followed the Senator in a very eloquent defense of the Republican party and its principles.

Everything looks well here, politically, and but for the unfortunate hitch in our Senatorial nomination, we would walk over the track with but little trouble. It appears to all fair-minded people that the Republicans of Indiana county ought to yield to the rights of Jefferson county. The Republicans feel good over the Republican victory in Maine, while the Democrats are equally jubilant over the Democratic victory in New Orleans. How much things look like former days! Republican victories by the *ballot*—Democratic victories by the *bullet*. For the Union and equal rights for all men is the cry of Republicans; "kill the d——d nigger," and "revolution," the rallying cry of Democracy.

Yet this Democratic party, now in rebellion in Louisiana, now asks the people of the country to entrust the interests and safety of this great nation to its hands! What impudence and presumption.

A. P. H.

W. R. Johns, the editor of the Emlenton *Messenger*, has withdrawn from the legislative canvass as a independent candidate.

Montgomery county Prohibitionists are going to run a county ticket. They will run it into the ground.

P. K. Bowman, Esq., has accepted the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, of Armstrong, E. Buffington, Esq., having resigned the position.

Judge Henry Chapman declines the Democratic bolters' nomination for Congress in the Montgomery and Bucks county district. But Acker will, nevertheless, be beaten by his Republican opponent.

Following are the "regular" Democratic nominations in Clearfield county: Assembly—Ross Hartshorn. Prothonotary—Eli Bloom. Register and Recorder—James L. Morgan. Commissioner—C. Kyler. Auditor—Henry Whitehead.

The Republican conferees of the Eighteenth district met in Huntingdon on the 15th inst., and nominated General Langhorne Wister, of Perry county, for Congress. This is a good nomination, as Gen. W. is a strong man, and will no doubt be elected.

In the contested election case, tried before the Luzerne county Court, of Trimmer *vs.* Barber, for the Prothonotaryship, Judge Harding decided in favor of Trimmer, Democrat, although Barber was elected by a large majority of the legal votes of the county.

Mr. John D. Lucas, of Everett, Bedford county, as an inducement for his Democratic friends to give him one of the Assembly nominations, proposes in a card, over his own signature, to serve the people for $600 per session and deposit the other $400 with the Treasurer for the use of that county.

The Potisville *Journal* says: Theo. Garretson, Esq., the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, was one of five gentlemen who organized the first Republican meeting in Schuylkill county, in the year 1856. Who then so fit to be honored by the party? Pull all together and elect him by a handsome majority.

John Miller, the new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a Bourbon, and well known in Philadelphia, having been Postmaster under President Buchanan and Revenue Agent under Andy Johnson. He has been out of politics so long that his resurrection, for present use, seems almost like a new creation.

The Democrats of Beaver county put the name of Mr. Joseph Graff, of Beaver Falls, upon their ticket for Assembly, while he was absent from home and without consulting him. Mr. Graff, it is altogether probable, will support the Republican ticket, and decline the "honor" thus thrust upon him by the Democracy.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* says the friends of Hon. L. A. Mackey were rather jubilant on Monday night last upon hearing that Union county had instructed its Congressional conferees to vote for that gentleman. They were immediately afterward informed that D. W. Moore, in Clearfield county, the only opposing candidate of Mr. Mackey, had withdrawn. This gives him four counties out of the six, and assures him the Democratic nomination.

Because the Republican majority in the Erie Congressional district last year was as follows: Erie, 753; Venango, 108; Warren, 103—total, 964; the Venango *Spectator* thinks that with Dr. A. G. Egbert as the Democratic nominee, that majority will be knocked higher than a kite. It is highly probable, however, that last year's Republican majority will be largely increased.—*Erie Dispatch.*

The Democratic ticket in Luzerne county has finally been completed and is as follows: Congress—Hendrick B. Wright. Additional Law Judge—D. L. Rhone. Senators—Wm. H. Stanton, Jasper B. Stark. Assembly—Michael Crogan, T. H. B. Lewis, M. A. McCarty, J. C. Fincher, James McAsy, F. A. Gunster, M. F. Lymott, R. Gorman, C. W. Baxter. Sheriff—Daniel Silkman. Marshal (Scranton)—Patrick Coat. Assistant Recorder (Scranton)—Wm. Merrick. County Commissioner—Peter Jennings. Auditor—E. H. Bailey. Surveyor—Thomas Blewitt.

There is a perceptible rift among the Democracy of Huntingdon county. The honest portion are opposed to the attempted fusion of the Democracy and the Guss Republican faction, and many of them swear openly that if they cannot have an entire Democratic ticket to vote for, they will vote the Republican ticket straight. So intense is the feeling becoming that the *Monitor*, the only Democratic paper in the county, is publishing communications demanding a full Democratic county ticket.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Republican press are clamoring for protection to the negro at the North, and Jefferson Davis and Gen. Forest are clamoring for protection to the negro at the South. We are most happy to observe that after years of difference a point of sympathy has been at last established between such mighty opposites.—*Harrisburg Patriot*

'Tis well. If this equation of *extremes* cancels *mean* Democrats, as it should, we will thank the latter for one thing, and that is the solution to a new problem in the reduction of vulgar fractions.—*Meadville Republican.*

The Mercer county Republican Convention, in its platform, indorsed the State ticket, the National Administration, the local option law, a free system of national banks, protection to home industries, etc. Among the resolutions adopted was the following: "That the administration of John F. Hartranft, as Governor of the State, meets our hearty approval. As the Chief Executive of a great State, he has shown marked ability, and has proved that the false and malicious charges at one time heaped upon him were untrue, and that they were only made to injure a brave soldier, a faithful public servant and a true man. In the dozen years that the State finances have been under the management of Republicans, the State debt has been reduced fifteen million dollars, which fact verifies the statement that for economical management the Republican party defies the criticisms of its enemies."

The Hon. Wm. M. Randall in an address to the public, has announced his intention to stand as an independent candidate for Congress in this district. He declares that Mr. Reilly is not the choice of the Democracy of Schuylkill county—that he was forced on the Convention by the members of a secret organization that secured a number of delegates in the coal region through the organization, and by threats intimidated other delegates from voting according to their instructions and wishes—and also, by purchasing delegates in the most unblushing manner. As will be seen by reference to another column, a number of leading Democrats sanction this course on the part of Mr. Randall, and will rally to his support. Under these circumstances there is but little doubt that the Republicans will carry this Congressional district. Mr. Garfield is very popular among the people, is a good business man, and will, therefore, make a valuable representative for the district.—*Pottsville Journal.*

John Miller, of Lower Oxford, Chester county, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller is a shrewd politician, and was Postmaster of Philadelphia under President Buchanan. He belongs to the good old-fashioned kind of Democracy who thinks that it was owing to an error in copying the Declaration of Independence that it does not read "all *white* men are created free and equal," that the masses should think or dare to express an opinion on any political subject he regards as impertinence. Mr. Miller was Chairman of the Democratic Convention of Chester county which selected delegates to the State Convention and he was chosen a delegate. He indignantly spurned the honor because forsooth the majority of the County Convention had the impertinence to express a preference for a candidate for Supreme Judge. Mr. Miller will, however, make and active and energetic Chairman and will do as much towards securing the Democratic defeat next fall as any man the Committee could have chosen. Mr. Miller is a gentleman and we are sorry that he cannot be brought to see the error of his ways.—*West Chester Village Record.*

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase, "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system, protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against the foe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8. From May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, CAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. Schoyer, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.
Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of his Remedy by M. Gaslan Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine de Paris, who closes his profound and equally conscientious analysis in these remarkable words:
"The anti-gout liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances of a refreshing, anti-gouty, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."
Kept and for sale at
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute for Young Ladies,
255 Penn Avenue.
(FOURTEENTH YEAR.)
REGULAR CLASSES have been organized and arranged in all the Departments.
EXTRA CLASSES in German, French, Music and Drawing will be formed if required.
Places may still be secured by applying promptly to
JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
PRINCIPAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END.
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young ladies. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of Course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.
MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution, Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 7th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leuthart, French by Prof. Dunez, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohbeck. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.
Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to
Oakland Every Seven Minutes,
AND TO
East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Road has been entirely rebuilt with Double Track, and is in the best condition.
THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,
And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENT, QUICK AND REGULAR TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
W. B. BARTON, President.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ON TIME AGAIN!
OUR
NEW FALL GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. BAHMER & CO., Livery Stable Keepers, opposite American House, has this day been mutually dissolved by the withdrawal of ANDREW and JOHN BAHMER.
The business will be carried on in the future by
A. D. BAHMER,
ANDREW BAHMER,
JOHN BAHMER.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1874. F

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
FALL STOCK!
REDUCED PRICES!!
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF FALL STYLES AT MUCH LESS RATES THAN SUMMER PRICES. WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN STYLES OR PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.
Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING —BREAD—
ESTD. 1858.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all Kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, short, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 17, 1874.

It is a truth taught by long experience that, as political canvasses verge upon the *tops*, the public mind becomes, as a rule, greatly enlarged and enlightened upon many important topics.

This is just as true of financial matters as of the other great questions which annually, or quadriennially, as the case may be, agitate the country. When the curious and abnormal spectacle is presented of two such diametrically differing politicians as General Benjamin F. Butler and Hon. George H. Pendleton, perfectly agreeing upon one point, viz.: the old-time war cry of "greenbacks for bonds," there is at least food for thought on the situation, and it is the part of men in general to inquire into the causes which have led two such opposite characters into a simultaneousness of opinion upon at least one subject on which they might have been expected to take issue. When the great public begins to reflect and to calmly make up its mind on any subject, no matter how deep or how abstruse, it is rarely far wrong in its conclusions. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" is true, yesterday, today and forever. We are therefore led to express the hope, which is with us a belief, that by the time of the close of the next Presidential canvass the United States will have a firmer, broader, more comprehensive and thorough financial system than has ever before been their lot to enjoy. Indeed we might almost venture to prophesy that our system to come, will outvie any that the world has yet known. What its features will prove to be, the wisest cannot tell, and yet some are wise enough at least to say in part of what features it will not partake.

The purposed elasticity which the late enactments of Congress were to have given to our present currency has been but a delusion and a snare. But now the Comptroller has found it necessary to make an additional call upon the banks for an increase in their deposits in Washington, and some of these feel very sure upon the subject.

—The general outlook for Pittsburgh may be said to be slowly brightening inasmuch that we may incline to the belief that the present season may prove a fair one, brought in from being active in the full sense of the term.

We have no panic to fear. The impending crises, is a thing of the past and our business men can go calmly to their offices this morning of 18th September, with as much confidence as they did this day of wolvemonth—Jay Cooke & Co. will not suspend again to-day. They have the excuse of the non-appearing witness. "Dead, my lord!"

On this anniversary morning it is well for every business man to take a brief review of his course during the year, and to mark and as errors it may, in order that he may in the future avoid them.

Tis greatly wise, to talk with our past hours, And ask them what report they bore to Heaven."

The heaviest instalment of the penalty laid upon us for our overgrowth and general extravagance has ere this been liquidated. The year has been one of economy and of payment, and the lesson has, we think, been severe enough not to be forgotten for some time to come. We are no longer in such urgent haste to amass wealth as we were a year ago, but are content to take things quietly and soberly, in due course awaiting the current of events, rather than, as aforetime, endeavoring to force them, and not only this, but to force them into unnatural and vicious channels.

Madame Experience is a hard taskmistress, but the lessons she teaches we never forget.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 17, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾	118¾	118¾		118¾
'80's, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾		117¾
'10's, 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾		113¾
'10's, 1865	116	116	116		116
'10's, 1868, new	116	115¾	115¾		115¾
'10's, 1868	117	117	117		117
'10's, 1867	116¾	117	117		117
6-40's, coupon	119¾	120¼	120¼		120¼
5-20's, coupon	117¼	117¼	117¼		117¼
currency 6's	117¼				117¼
new 5 20's	113¾				113¾
registered 10's	116				116
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾		78¾
Pacific Mail	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Express	68				68
Wells-Fargo Express	77				77
American Express	46				46
United States Express	69¾				69¾
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾		104¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾		24¾
Michigan Central	92	92	92		92
Chicago & Northw'n	37	37	38¼	38¾	38¾
do preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	96½	97	97¼	96¾	97
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107		107
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	97	97	98¾	98¾	98¾
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
do preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Terre Haute	9	9	9	9	9
do preferred	21	21	21	21	21
Ohio & Mississippi	24	24	24	24	24
Chicago & Alton	101¼				101¼
do preferred	101½				101½
Panama	118				118
Canton	50¾				50¾
Quicksilver	33½				33½
do preferred	65				65
Fort Wayne	92¼				92¼
Union Pacific stock	34¼				34¼
Central Pacific bds	89¼				89¼
Union Pacific bds	85¾				85¾
Hartford & Erie	7				7
Delaware & Lac	109				109
Bankers' bills	4¾				4¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The threatened rain did not amount to much in this region of country, and will have little or no effect upon the parched condition of the pasture. However, there are still indications of "falling weather," and our turn may come next in order.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Following are the arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Weenesday, September 16, as copied from the books of the weighmaster:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	291	2,051	1,180
Friday	1,122	2,186	200
Saturday	680	1,225	300
Sunday	886	1,469	900
Monday	1,250	1,750	200
Tuesday	1,038	4,725	6,800
Wednesday	1,258	3,675	3,800
Totals this week	7,104	22,972	13,380
Totals last week	7,753	18,800	15,000

SALES.

The following are the sales as copied from the weighmasters' books: *Cattle*—Thursday, 1,068; Friday, 32; Saturday, 7; Monday, 157; Tuesday, 601; Wednesday, 1,284. *Sheep*—Thursday, 2,548; Friday, ——; Saturday, 181; Monday, 78; Tuesday, 4,441; Wednesday, 4,329. *Hogs*—Thursday, 922; Friday, 1,531; Saturday, 1,425; Monday, 4,332; Tuesday, 2,229; Wednesday, 2,668.

The Character of the Market.

CATTLE.

All parties agree in stating that the market thus far has been extremely dull. Particularly is this the case with regard to cattle and sheep. Hogs were doing a little better, and prime were sold at last week's prices. With regard to the market for cattle, we can simply repeat what we have heretofore stated, that there is no manner of use for Western shippers to send forward to this market light and inferior stock in hope of making money, unless they can buy them cheaper at home than the telegrams inform us they are selling at. Eastern buyers from Lancaster, Chester and other counties were on hand, but did not seem disposed to purchase unless at considerably lower prices than those paid last week. It is claimed by them that the drouth has destroyed the pastures to such an extent that farmers cannot take any more, if even they can feed those already on hand; so that the only cattle they now want is for butchering purposes. Prime fat, heavy cattle are in demand and sell at fair prices. The following were the ruling rates of the market:

Choice 1,400	6 50@
Choice 1,300	6 25@
Choice 1,200	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,100	5 00@5 25
Choice 1,000	4 50@4 75
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

The hog market was fairly active, and all good sorts ruled mostly safe at last week's prices. The run was mostly from the country, there being few Chicago hogs in the pens. The selling rates were as follows:

Philadelphia, best Chicago	$8 50@8 60
Philadelphia, good	8 25@8 40
Yorkers, good corn fed	7 90@7 95
Mixed, good corn fed	7 90@8 00
Grassers	6 00@6 50
Stockers	5 25@5 50

SHEEP.

To say that the sheep market was dull is but to tell the simple truth. From the sales given below it will be apparent that shippers lost money on their ventures. Some dealers preferred to go further if they did fair worse, and consequently shipped their stock East. The sales made, were at the following prices:

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$4 87@5 00
Good 90 to 95 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair 75 to 85 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Lambs	4 00@5 50

Milch Cows.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale and brought from $35 00 to $65 00, as per qualities as milchers.

Sales and Purchases.

HEDGES, SUPP & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	22,300	$5 50	20	18,710	$3 85
12	10,460	3 25	15	16,030	3 75
22	20,580	3 63	18	18,450	5 05
20	18,350	3 50	2	2,200	2 00
18	17,200	3 75	5	5,330	4 25
22	17,750	3 50	2	2,170	2 00
20	17,910	3 50	20	20,310	3 30
18	17,200	3 75	13	11,820	4 50
8	8,200	4 00	3	3,320	3 25
13	13,040	3 75	6	6,170	3 40
3	750	3 25	21	22,740	3 25
20	21,170	3 50	11	11,770	4 00
16	20,860	6 25	18	19,850	4 50
48	50,350	6 20	3	3,630	4 50
16	15,610	6 25	18	19,570	4 25
19	16,460	3 50	1	1,000	2 75
13	12,090	3 55	1	990	3 00
32	40,690	6 25	19	19,940	4 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

	60,620	$5 37½	16	12,220	$3 12
22	21,330	6 00	18	17,450	6 00
20	22,220	6 25	17	19,910	5 00
15	19,220	5 65	34	42,920	5 87
19	18,510	3 25	16	15,110	3 50
21	19,000	3 50	10	11,630	6 00
16	17,360	6 10	16	20,280	6 25
51	66,880	5 87	17	14,170	3 25
5	4,260	2 50	39	42,250	3 75
1 cow	1,150	3 50	18	22,220	6 00
17	20,180	5 80	18	20,740	5 35
24	44,260	5 85	21	19,210	5 25
9	8,150	3 75	5	4,180	6 00
16	18,250	5 40	2	2,150	4 50
17	21,150	5 40	4	3,240	4 50
1 bull	1,410	3 00	21	19,270	5 60
23	21,200	3 60	18	19,500	4 62
20	21,170	5 60	19	18,880	4 50
22	18,820	3 25	20	20,780	4 25
6	6,200	4 50	18	21,220	4 87
20	21,050	5 25	20	22,280	4 50
15	22,820	6 45	8	8,060	5 20
2	2,140	5 00	15	17,160	4 50
19	19,350	3 30	16	16,750	4 60
19	20,160	4 65	21	18,240	6 25
19	21,250	5 25	20	21,450	4 75
21	22,180	5 25	16	20,230	6 00
2	2,380	3 25	12	10,240	3 50
7	5,720	4 50	62	86,150	6 75

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

7	5,480	$3 25	7	7,380	$2 12
13	10,310	3 90	11	13,930	3 12
15	19,060	5 50	11	8,870	3 12
18	20,020	3 80	2	3,250	7 75
18	20,250	3 75	1	1,800	3 00
7	6,350	3 25	3	4,550	7 50
2 cows on foot		60 00	1 cow on foot		28 00
2 cows on foot		50 00	1 cow on foot		30 00
1 cow on foot		30 00	1	1,210	6 75
1 cow on foot		40 00	1	1,030	6 00
2	850	4 25	17	21,790	5 25
1 cow on foot		25 00	21	21,650	4 75
1 cow on foot		40 00	20	20,350	6 00
1 cow on foot		16 00	20	20,710	5 00
1 cow on foot		15 00			

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

21	19,950	$4 20	22	bulls, 17,740	$2 50
2 on foot		57 00	2	1,920	3 00
21	18,370	3 50	3	2,930	3 00
21	19,110	3 85	4	2,600	3 12
22	bulls, 19,250	3 25	20	19,360	4 25
1	1,000	5 00	22	19,520	4 00
1	1,060	6 05	16	17,750	6 00
1	1,040	6 00	17	18,880	6 00
1	1,560	3 65	4	calves 540	6 00
2	bulls, on foot		46	50	1,530	4 00
1	1,000	3 00	1	1,140	2 00
1	cow, on foot		45	00	2 on foot	38 00
1	cow, on foot		40	00	1 bull	2 40

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

31	41,430	$5 75	2	2,100	$5 37
21	20,520	5 25	5	10,410	5 25
7	6,750	5 53	20	20,190	4 12
16	15,360	5 40	2	3,490	4 75
20	19,210	5 75	20	18,850	5 50
1	980	3 00	2	2,300	5 00
2	2,070	3 00	2	2,040	5 00
14	bulls, 19,200	2 25	17	21,550	5 25
2	1,920	3 50	1	920	3 00
20	20,370	3 35	3	3,110	4 00
12	13,010	5 00	4	3,840	4 00
3	2,940	3 25	1	1,280	3 00
36	39,590	5 75	27	41,490	5 00
37	39,150	5 45	6	6,400	5 00
18	19,350	5 75	5	4,870	5 00
7	8,100	6 25	4	4,280	5 00
19	20,500	5 75	4	3,610	4 00
20	21,360	2 75	4	3,620	4 00
22	18,720	3 50	18	20,020	5 10
17	17,780	6 00	4	2,900	4 50
13	12,680	4 00	19	20,030	4 25
19	17,980	3 00	15	12,230	4 00
3	3,770	5 25			

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
59	11,200	$6 90	91	5,230	$7 15
68	12,550	6 85	40	6,750	7 12
75	16,800	7 12	170	45,900	8 02
79	15,180	7 10	160	33,750	8 00
37	6,250	6 90	92	14,750	6 45
176	12,470	6 25	108	17,500	6 45
159	16,580	6 25	108	17,500	6 40
124	4,660	6 63	2	400	8 25
80	22,170	8 55	49	8,180	6 40
42	7,570	6 50	31	11,720	6 45
28	5,000	6 40	77	13,470	6 40
80	22,070	6 50	9	1,640	6 50
35	21,770	6 70	8	2,550	8 50
83	16,700	7 50	83	22,760	8 65
76	9,010	6 50	81	22,020	8 65
200	38,720	6 90	45	12,950	8 50
84	21,870	6 80	90	25,000	8 45
38	10,210	7 00	132	22,960	7 50
109	20,700	7 25	134	21,650	6 80
145	42,750	6 90	114	19,720	6 85
149	30,950	6 60	149	30,940	6 50
16	3,570	6 00	108	21,870	7 12
83	21,780	6 80	106	21,130	7 00
84	16,830	7 00	100	22,660	7 85
101	15,850	6 90	100	22,920	8 00
103	45,810	8 65	52	13,100	8 25
123	22,200	7 40	14	2,430	6 50
144	31,050	6 70	170	33,440	7 25
79	14,540	7 10	66	15,570	7 85
118	22,700	7 15	77	9,740	6 90
106	22,450	7 40	113	22,560	7 60
277	44,020	6 75	13	2,190	6 25
84	36,050	6 20	20	5,870	6 70
47	8,720	7 60	59	11,200	6 50
9	2,010	8 25			

VORTTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

16	1,130	$5 50	11	2,070	$8 35
154	43,960	Chicago	78	33,140	Chicago
132	21,880	7 50	39	2,510	7 50
172	46,590	Chicago	149	36,750	8 10
55	14,570	8 00	96	18,480	7 20
49	12,080	7 75	101	20,980	7 15
1	150	4 00	119	20,410	6 95
99	18,470	7 75	43	10,510	7 45
100	22,660	7 85	107	21,150	Chicago
2	540	4 00	3	840	8 75
105	21,130	7 60	85	21,190	6 75
108	22,050	7 40	2	1,310	6 75
134	25,980	6 70			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

16	3,130	$7 50	11	2,510	$7 50
13	2,660	6 75	102	22,070	6 80
93	20,310	6 80	143	32,400	6 90
94	20,150	6 75	104	22,810	6 90
106	23,910	7 65	2	540	5 00
164	37,630	7 50	24	6,140	7 00
11	2,670	8 35	65	15,400	7 50
75	18,900	8 15	124	29,320	6 60
30	7,200	7 50	72	17,170	7 30
131	31,200	6 90	31	7,700	7 20
132	31,200	6 90	27	6,060	6 60
132	32,060	6 75	24	4,120	7 00
295	57,590	6 85	64	14,280	6 75
82	20,950	6 85	598	92,430	6 75
121	21,880	7 30			

HEDGES, SUPP & CO. SOLD

30	8,920	$8 40	33	9,030	$6 65
20	7,350	6 90	38	8,230	6 60
25	5,000	7 30	55	8,700	6 50
63	15,010	7 10	37	6,750	6 65
47	11,220	7 35	110	19,570	6 90
145	11,230	8 20	43	11,000	7 40
47	11,160	7 10	11	2,180	6 65
47	12,500	8 70	50	12,810	7 40
21	6,050	8 70	51	10,220	7 20
61	10,410	8 65	61	9,750	7 60
100	16,320	8 65	169	34,180	7 35
63	9,700	6 15	19	3,900	7 40
42	7,570	6 90	34	7,930	7 80
69	12,370	6 50	18	1,320	6 00
123	21,410	6 90	104	7,030	6 50
117	21,300	6 75	9	1,140	6 25

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD

6	2,880	$5 00	48	11,880	$7 90
84	20,320	7 30	12	2,060	6 25
41	10,120				

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

299	57,640	$7 25	67	13,450	$6 37
19	3,960	6 50	134	29,030	7 40
238	42,610	7 30	161	21,500	6 25
80	15,500	7 25	107	22,650	7 40
35	6,430	7 37	46	9,470	6 30
20	4,170	6 50	126	26,990	6 70
59	9,220	6 75	98	22,050	6 85
50	9,180	7 30	120	20,160	6 95

Sheep.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
199	17,020	$1 00	203	17,740	$1 37
167	12,620	2 50	202	17,180	4 00
214	16,920	4 20	2	packs each	2 50
204	20,560	4 20	2	head	2 50
161	8,350	4 35	99	8,980	4 75
204	18,910	4 45	206	15,670	3 00
209	18,200	4 50	190	15,400	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
98	8,170	$4 25	50	lambs, 2,490	$4 58
37	1,850	4 00	18	1,530	4 05
11	830	4 00	74	5,910	3 80
2	bucks per head	1 50	35	4,550	3 70
7	bucks per head	2 50	222	17,190	4 20
7	lambs, 370	5 00	165	15,150	4 50
2	bucks per head	1 00	20	1,870	5 00
46	4,010	4 00	241	18,430	4 60
30	2,220	4 25	200	14,780	5 00
20	1,620	4 25	201	14,870	4 25
28	1,420	5 00	200	18,680	4 30
21	lambs, 1,570	5 00	25	1,870	4 25
175	15,870	4 25	188	16,220	4 25
192	17,100	4 50	189	15,040	4 25
180	15,710	4 00	201	15,720	4 00
180	15,400	4 15	191	16,930	4 55
183	16,030	4 50	222	17,120	4 20
175	14,500	4 75	75	5,300	4 30
188	15,570	4 68	98	8,170	4 25

HEDGES, SUPP & CO. SOLD

117	8,610	$5 90	85	7,880	$4 30
104	7,970	3 90	225	15,960	4 25
195	15,100	3 50	190	7,720	4 25
15	1,250	4 30	202	15,170	4 35
37	2,870	3 50	183	14,710	4 35
114	9,290	4 25	182	14,620	4 15
109	8,530	4 15	188	16,130	4 15
53	4,550	3 50	115	8,410	4 00
9	640	4 00	76	5,070	4 50
191	17,490	4 25	186	15,810	4 12

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD

60	5,350	$4 25	83	9,000	$5 25
102	8,220	3 25	192	16,150	4 25
96	8,990	5 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

272	head	$4 00	2	head	$2 00
170	12,350	3 60	161	13,620	4 25
89	5,420	4 35	117	5,500	4 20
46	2,610	4 40	88	7,100	4 30
90	6,200	4 12			

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 17, 1874.

The general market continues to be fairly active. Trade to-day was rather quiet in grain, breadstuffs and provisions, while the movement in country produce was active and buoyant in many respects.

The dry goods market shows a fair activity and free movement, with a liberal trade among jobbing houses and a fair package distribution. As will be seen by reference to our report of prices elsewhere, there has been a reduction of ½c per yard since our last report, on Anchor A, Eagle, Idaho, Duquesne and Magnolia brown cottons, on American, Pinks, Garner and Amoskeag prints, on 7-8 Conestoga, 4-4 Hamilton and 4-4 Reynolds bleached cottons, and on Penn Mill, Pittsburgh family, Nonantuck and Juniata B. sheetings. Woolen goods are also active and in request.

Hides and leather continue very dull and depressed. Prices remain unchanged, as they have done for some months, the bottom of the market having been reached early in the season. It is to be hoped that the advance of the fall trade will add a little activity to this branch of business.

Groceries were quite active to-day, with a strong demand for nearly all classes of goods. The market was excited, and ½c higher on standard sugars. In other respects quotations were unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report; Flour, 3,155 barrels; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Potatoes, 200 bushels; Hay, 200 bales; Hides, 200 pieces; Bacon, 200 boxes; Lard, 200 tierces; Pork, 100 barrels; Butter, 200 packages; Eggs, 200 packages; Cheese, 200 boxes; Whisky, 100 barrels; Wool, 10,000 pounds; Feathers, 5,000 pounds; Coal, 100 tons; Coke, 100 tons; Iron, 100 tons; Nails, 100 kegs; Petroleum, 1,000 barrels; Lumber, 100,000 feet; Shingles, 50,000; Lath, 50,000; Salt, 100 barrels; Coal Oil, 1,000 barrels; Timothy Seed, 100 bushels; Clover Seed, 100 bushels; Flax Seed, 100 bushels; Hops, 100 pounds; Tobacco, 100 packages

CITY MATTERS.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning a serious and painful accident occurred to a gentleman named Hamilton, in Donnelly's planing mill, on Sherman avenue, Allegheny. He was working at a circular saw, when, in some manner, his right wrist came in contact with the saw, and the hand was almost severed. He was removed to the office of Dr. Rankin, on Sherman avenue, where his injuries were attended by Drs. Rankin and Buchanan.

That Frame Building.

The work upon the frame building under construction on Gibbon street continued yesterday, notwithstanding the violation of law. The people, and especially the property holders in the vicinity, however, are making a stir about the matter, and if they know their rights, and dare maintain them, the work will soon be stopped. We have enough dangerous places in the heart of the city now without putting up new tinder-boxes to aid in a conflagration like those that other cities have suffered.

Runaway.

Last evening the horse attached to a barouche, in which rode two ladies and two gentlemen, took fright on Ohio street, near the Penitentiary, and ran away. It dashed furiously up the street, beyond Federal street, though fortunately without coming into collision with any object. A man on horseback followed in hot pursuit of the runaway, and a short distance beyond Federal street, rode in before the frightened animal, and eventually succeeded in stopping him, before any damage had been done. The runaway horse and the barouche belong to Councilman A. D. Smith.

Strangely Injured.

At about noon yesterday, a party of three boys were bathing in the river near the foot of Eighteenth street, South Side. One of the boys, Alfred Hyle, while diving from a coal barge, struck on the boat spike, which protruded from the side of the boat, which cut a frightful gash in his left side. He was promptly rescued and carried to the office of Dr. Duff, who dressed the wound, and found to be of a serious nature. The young patient was then removed to the home of his parents, in West Pittsburgh.

Relief Fund Subscriptions.

The following additional subscriptions to the Allegheny Flood Relief Fund were handed in yesterday at the Allegheny Real Estate Bank, through Mr. R. B. Brown, of the South Side:

John C. Brown, $20; C. J. V. Pittsburgh, $5; Union Savings and Deposit Bank, South Side, $50; F. J. Mangarin, $5; South Side Insurance Company, $50; Sankey Brothers, $50; Mercer & Burke, $15; McKain Brothers $5; A. D. Gray, $5; E. Rohrkaste, $5; J. W. Patterson, Sr., $2. Total, $252.

A Shell Boat for Oil City.

A shell was shipped to the Sowers Boat Club, Oil City, last evening, per the night express. A. V. R. R. It is one of the finest models turned out by the builders, Wm. Noffsinger & Co., of this city. It is made of Spanish cedar, measuring fifty-six feet in length, seventeen and a half beam, weighing ninety pounds, and costing two hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Sowers Club, of Oil City, have excellent material among their members, and will doubtless make a mark in the regatta season, with their splendid shell. Young Jackson, of the club, and Mr. Sower were the shipping committee.

Railroad Accident—Boy Killed.

A fatal accident occurred on the Connellsville Railroad, at McKeesport, shortly before five o'clock last evening. When a locomotive was backing from a siding, a boy about eight years of age got on. He was chased off, but again got on, and when again ordered off, fell under the wheel and was most terribly mangled and killed instantly. His parents resided at McKean's station, and there the remains were taken. Coroner McCallin received notice by telegraph last evening, and authorized a Squire in the neighborhood to hold an inquest. The name of the unfortunate lad has not been received.

Death of Mr. John K. Holmes.

The death of Mr. John K. Holmes took place yesterday, at his residence on Fifth avenue, near East Liberty. The deceased was the youngest and only surviving son of the late N. Holmes, founder of the well known banking house which bears his name. He was widely known in the community, and highly esteemed. He was liberally educated, and possessed a literary and artistic taste, which was largely cultivated. He has written, from time to time, many excellent articles, and wielded a chaste and vigorous pen. He was a man of no mean pretensions, and many of his verses were widely circulated in the periodicals of the day. He leaves a wife and only son to mourn his loss. His remains will be interred in Allegheny cemetery on Saturday morning.

Nation Trust Company.

Mr. J. H. Bailey, the receiver of the Nation Trust Company, will soon file the final statement of the affairs of that concern in the Common Pleas Court. The last report of the Nation Trust Company are placed at $1,120,000, and the assets at $885,000, an excess on the debit side of profit and loss of $75,000. From this sum must be deducted $140,000, being deposits by stockholders. This gives $585,000 to be paid to creditors by stockholders. This is equal to $297 50 per share. This sum will be increased, from the fact that many shareholders are not able so pay such assessments. The city is a creditor of the Nation Trust Company to the amount of $80,000, and the county has a bill of $50,000, which leaves $55,000 due individual creditors.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a session last evening.

On motion, the resolution relative to the repairs of Cedar alley was referred to street Commissioner Hanna, with instructions to ascertain the cost and report.

An ordinance was passed for a main sewer on Monterey street from Jackson street to West Jefferson street.

Also for a main sewer on Federal street from the present terminus to Sampson street.

Also for regrading, paving and curbing Irwin avenue from Washington avenue to the north side of Center street.

It was decided to report adversely to the petition for the grading of Ley street, on Troy Hill.

It was decided that the committee meet this afternoon at two o'clock to visit the junction of Boyle and Fairmount streets, with a view to deciding as to whether an outlet should be provided there.

The contract for repaving Juniata street was awarded to James Orr for $3 50, provided he will agree to wait until after the first of February next for his money.

On motion the City Engineer was instructed to invite proposals for repairing the brick arch in the Western main sewer.

The committee adjourned after disposing of some minor routine business.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The performances this evening are for the farewell benefit of Mr. W. J. Florence, whose engagement terminates to-morrow evening. The bill is a capital one, and will prove a treat to the lovers of the legitimate drama as well as those who are fond of rollicking Irish fun. The programme includes the beautiful society comedy of "Cousin Jack," which enjoyed a long and prosperous run last season at the Union Square Theater, New York, and in which Mr. Florence will appear in his favorite, legitimate comedy part, *Jack Voldest*. The comedy is cast to the full strength of the company, and will be followed by the farce of "The Irish Lion," in which Mr. Florence will appear as *Tim Moore*, one of his favorite roles.

Academy of Music.

Those who miss attending the entertainments given by Sanford's minstrels, at the Academy of Music, will never cease to feel regret. Their efforts to please are always successful.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

For a capital variety entertainment, light and pleasing, commend us to Trimble's Varieties. No better place in the city to get rid of the "blues" than the Penn avenue theater.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc Candless.

John Moyers, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Argument on a motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, and preliminary order set aside and injunction refused.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co., bankrupts. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Isaac Jones, and the injunction granted.

Edward H. Yeager, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Rule granted on Christian Yeager, Elizabeth E. Yeager, John Freeman & Co., and the East New York Shoe Company, to show cause why their several claims should not be stricken off and disallowed, and the same referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

Samuel Newton, Allegheny, bankrupt. On petition presented, an order was made directing the assignee to sell at private sale certain property of said bankrupt.

George Nickel, a mercenant of Fayette county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper. The creditors' claims amount to about $10,000. A large majority of the creditors are Pittsburgh merchants.

On motion of Joel L. Bigham, Esq., Silas A. Kling, of Greensburg, was sworn and admitted as a member of the bar of the United States Courts.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Wm. Harbaugh vs. Columbus Coleman, an action to recover for rent due, was settled by the payment to the plaintiff by Coleman of $816 24.

In the case of D. B. Williams vs. Bigley et al, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $136 24.

The case of Strieper & Cook vs. Mueller, an action to recover for repairs done to the house of defendant, is still on hand before the jury.

In the case of A. F. Gabler vs. Irwin I. Boyd, an action of ejectment to recover possession of a tract of land on the South Side, the jury, under instruction of Court, returned a verdict for the plaintiff with six cents damages and costs, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

The jury in the case of William H. Brown vs. Smith et al., are still out—making the third day since the "incarceration." Conflicting evidence has puzzled this second jury, as it did the first.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Wm. Smith and Richard Cummins, committed on a capias by Alderman Bolster, were released on *habeas corpus*, the commitment being defective.

Mr. Hunter was appointed receiver in the case of Edward Kennedy vs. Peter Caried.

In the matter of the special election in Verona borough, the election of W. W. Greer, was confirmed by the Court, and a certificate ordered to be issued.

In the matter of Isaac Dreyfoos, vs. the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Railroad Company, the Sheriff's interpleader was filed, and the Sheriff ordered to proceed with the execution, &c.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Smith, indicted for receiving stolen goods and for larceny, on oath of P. Ingoldsby, plead guilty.

Augustus Conway, indicted for, first, horse stealing; second, larceny, on oath of Charles Baumbuck, was found not guilty.

The same party on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of the same prosecutor, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Amos Stenbrueup, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty. Prosecutor, Elijah Harris.

James Fox was convicted of assault and battery on his wife Anne.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Fox and Edward Jones, charged with assault and battery on oath of James Fox, the jury found both defendants guilty, but recommended Fox to the mercy of the Court.

The case of Maggie Butterfield, who was charged with robbing John Smith, the gentleman from California, was taken up. The alleged robbery, it will be remembered, was committed last Thursday morning, at No. 23 Liberty street, sum stolen being $240 in gold. Of course defendant denied that she knew anything about the theft. The jury is out.

REUNION

The Twenty-Eighth and One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiments and Knap's Battery Have a Good Time—Festivities at Ellanova Springs.

The affair of the season was the fourth reunion of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments and Knap's Battery at Ellanova Springs last night, bringing together comrades long separated and living wide apart—citizens of Philadelphia, Huntington, Snyder, Carbon, Lycoming, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties. The affair was admirably gotten up and well managed, under the immediate supervision of the local committee on Reception and Arrangements, consisting of our townsmen Jesse H. Lippincott, Major J. Harry Hoffer, Captain W. C. Armor, Captain J. D. McGill and Captain J. T. Hamilton.

Early in the afternoon the members of the organization assembled at the Robinson House, Duquesne Way, and after concluding their business meeting, at six o'clock formed in line and, preceded by the Keystone brass band, took up their line of march for the Allegheny depot. Taking the train, they proceeded to Ellanova Springs, where a sumptuous banquet was spread, and where the exercises of the evening were to take place. The house and grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and soon the guests were invited to the dining room, where everything was in waiting, the tables burdened with substantials and luxuries. After ample justice had been done the repast, the cloth was removed and the regular toasts were called for by the hour. Captain C. W. Chapman presided over the festivities and admirably did he perform the duties of the occasion.

The first toast was the "Army of the Potomac," responded to by Col. Thomas J. Ahl in a very happy manner.

The "Army of the Cumberland," responded to by Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, of Philadelphia.

"Antietam, September 17, 1862," was responded to by Captain J. W. Comeyer.

"The Rank and File of the Army," responded to as follows, by General Hector Tyndall:

To the Captain of the Rank and File, I add "of the Volunteers and of the Regular Army," I do so advisedly, because I have thought of late that there was a feeling tendency to lessen the services of the volunteer, for the supposed benefit of the regular element of the army. The great names of Sherman, of Sheridan, of Thomas, of Meade, and of their soldiers and all ranks, should not be blotted and grimed with exaggeration or self-glorifications of class; nor should the services of the many living soldiers, who commanded our armies, be placed in antagonism to the volunteers—neither can their offences nor to the rank and file, who, together, made the great war of the rebellion a war of the people in behalf of the rights of the people.

The Rank and File. This toast, like the rod of Aaron, swallows all the others. Who speaks of the rank and file must speak with thoughtful respect and with some knowledge of the wonderful development of the masses of mankind. The war of the rebellion, waged neither for conquest, for dynasty nor hierarchy, was the first great war of mankind for humanity. Besides that of burning patriotism, there were other and even deeper human impulses driving to that war. Wagar as it was against a brother people, and seemingly in favor of an alien and despised race, its more direct and governing impulses were those of revolt against wrong and the nascent love for right. Those impulses, in the highest sense of the word, civilized its claims as being above and commanding the kinship of blood. The occasion was the grandest assault in the loftiest sense of the grand injunction to give up all and follow the divinest manifestations of it. For I hold that the divinest or highest manifestation of truth, within our knowledge, is that which gives name to the free, developed life of man through law to love. Nearly all the races of mankind were engaged in that great war and each race was exalted by the high emotions coming with a new-born truth—the unity of human rights—a truth conceived in the history long past and born amid the woes and travail of battles. The human tides in widening currents had, for generations, swept upon the American shores the drifting enterprise of all the world, when the national genius, marked by old authority, denied the commonest rights of men, all those sea-dirted, American rooted elements, fully developed their political organization, rose indignant at the lie and went up to meet it—liberty, with the liberty of thought and co-action." An universal and simultaneous cry arose against slavery, as the rearest idol of past-worship, and the world-gathered races, well-ordered iconoclasts, ranged themselves under the flag as the rank and file of the grand American army.

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With best wishes to all, and hoping that the "reunion" will be well attended and in every way a success,

I am,
Yours very truly
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General Tyndall proposed the health of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cummins, and ex-Governor Geary,) formerly drummer boy of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and now Lieutenant in the Regular Army. He has just graduated from West Point, and has been appointed to the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, now on the Arizona frontier. Lieutenant Geary, who was present, spoke in feeling terms of his former connection with the Twenty-eighth regiment, and hoped the noble example set him by the veterans of the same would ever remind him of the true soldier's duty, and nerve him at all times, in future, to emulate therein—that of virtue, truth and honor, devotion to his country's flag and honor.

Songs were sung, old time tales told of camp life, battle and bivouac, and altogether, "circled round" till the whistle of the approaching train which was to bring the party back to the city was heard.

The train reached the city about twelve o'clock, and the reunion was dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Two Regiments and the Battery.

Yesterday afternoon, at the business meeting of the Association of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments, and Knap's Battery, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

President, Major Joseph M. Knap, of Pittsburgh. First Vice President, Lieutenant Charles W. Chapman, of Catasauqua. Second Vice President, Dr. H. Ernest Goodman, of Philadelphia. Third Vice President, Caleb Greenwalt, of Pittsburgh. Secretary, John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia: Treasurer, John P. Duffey, of Philadelphia: Assistant Secretaries, Lieut. J. W. Reckling, Westmoreland county; J. H. Lippincott, Allegheny county; Dr. Longshore, Luzerne county; Sergt. Douglas McClain, Cumberland county; Capt. J. Addison Moore, Cumberland county; Lieut. Robt. E. Thompson, Huntingdon county; Frederick Volks, Philadelphia; M. S. Schroyer, Snyder county.

The following were appointed as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Comrades Capt. Warren W. Watties, Captain G. W. Newmeyer, Major B. Hill, Lieutenant Colonel John Craig, Captain Wm. G. Blough, Capt. W. M. Jordan, Lieutenant D. A. Miller, Major A. J. Logan, Captain Wm. Hendrick, Colonel Hector Tyndall, Captain T. J. Hamilton, Captain Joseph A. Moore, Lieutenant Calvin Parker.

It was unanimously voted to hold the next annual reunion on the battle field of Gettysburg, July 3, 1875, and the meeting adjourned to proceed to Ellanova, where the evening's reunion took place.

CITY RATTERSIN BRIEF.

THE Anchor Cotton Mills of Allegheny are being enlarged and improved.

MARY COLLINS was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Taylor, to await a hearing on a charge of assault and battery.

THE Consolidated Gas Company are laying pipes from their mains from the gas holder by Twenty-third street, by way of Spruce street.

IT is reported that the coal works belonging to Robbins & Jenkins and John Penney & Co., on the second flood, started up yesterday, both running at reduced rates.

LAST evening Geo. Cahoon, who was released from jail yesterday morning was arrested in Allegheny for drunkeness and disorderly conduct, and placed in the lock-up.

FOR the first time since his severe and protracted illness, detective Seth Wilmot was able yesterday to visit the Mayor's office. We are heartily glad to note this evidence of returning health.

YESTERDAY John Walkamp who, for some time past, has held the position of watchman at East Liberty station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died. The deceased was the "tyler" of Hallman lodge A. Y. M., of East Liberty.

A BILLIARD tournament is promised soon, for which arrangements are now being made, and for which a handsome cue will be contested for during the time. The cue is elegantly finished with gold head and the coat of arms in ivory set in the end.

THE Liquor League of Allegheny county have issued a circular urging upon all members the necessity of uniting against the temperance element, and supporting only such Legislative candidates as are favorable to the interests of the liquor men.

YESTERDAY afternoon a loose horse was starting around in the neighborhood of Federal street and North avenue, Allegheny, and while efforts were being made to capture him, he kicked a little boy, knocking him over, but not injuring him seriously.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER LOWRY, with Councilman John A. Fox and other city officials, go to Westmoreland county to-day, to attend the hearing in the case of the quarrymen charged with a violation of the Sunday law. Mr. Fox will appear as attorney for the defendants.

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THE hearing which was to have taken place yesterday before alderman Black in the case of Samuel Ritzvine vs. David Lysle and John Graff resulted in an amicable adjustment, the suits being withdrawn and each party paying half the costs. The case grew out of the disturbance of temperance meetings at West Elizabeth.

THIS morning, a horse attached to a buggy came dashing up Smithfield street at a tremendous rate. Officer Rowe succeeded in inducing the animal to turn down Fifth avenue, and in the attempt the buggy was overturned and the horse captured. No harm was done, save the breaking of a buggy shaft. The horse had been left standing in front of the Central Hotel, and was frightened by a dog that ran at it, barking.

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THE TAXPAYERS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Reports from Committees—Interrogatories to Candidates Proposed—The Issue of More Bonds.

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Isaac Jones, President, in the chair.

A correction of the minutes of the preceding meeting was made, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Powers, the Secretary was instructed to procure a book in which to enter the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Ewart, Mr. James M. Pryors was added to the Committee on Schools.

The Chair read a copy of a communication which he had addressed to Mayor-elect McCarthy, covering the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, with a request for an early reply. The Chair stated that no reply had been received as yet.

The report was accepted.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on Public Works, reported that there had been two meetings of the committee, at each of which a report had been adopted differing somewhat, and he didn't know which to present.

It was suggested that both be read, but only one was received. The leading points of the report, which is very lengthy, are as follows: That official salaries are too high, especially in the Boards of Street Improvements and in the Fire Department; that there is a looseness in the system of contracts and in making them the same, and especially in the matter of the construction of the new water works. In the latter department the report says that evil seems to have been increased with the Council committee. Reference is made to the construction of bridges in the East End and Hill districts without knowing where the pay is to come from. The question as to assessments under the Penn avenue act is discussed at length, it being claimed that the decisions of the Supreme Court show that the same plan of assessments cannot be followed on rural and city property. In the matter of improvements it is averred that the city fathers commence at the wrong end. They do not look first, and then look to see where assessments can be made to pay for them afterwards. The issue of further bonds for any object is condemned as illegal under the Constitution having been reached. It is declared that there is not much regret shown for the Constitution. As to the $250,000 to be borrowed to pay the interest on the Penn avenue bonds, the report says that under the circumstances it might be well enough if it was certain that the money could hereafter be collected from the property benefited. The report closes with three recommendations that these questions be submitted to the legal counsel to be employed, for an examination and opinion.

Some disagreement took place on the report and Mr. Norton doubted the propriety of publishing it. He thought it might injure the city if the worst features being improved and would also hurt the credit of the city in this particular, when money is to be borrowed for said improvements. He did not think it necessary to stop the work going on, and referred to Brownsville avenue, which he was interested and on which he is a Commissioner.

Capt. Ward replied to Mr. Norton, and said he would take no accountable legal truth, recognized its claims as being above and commanding the kinship of blood. The occasion was the grandest assault in the loftiest sense of the grand injunction to give up all and follow the divinest manifestations of it. For I hold that the divinest or highest manifestation of truth, within our knowledge, is that which gives name to the free, developed life of man through law to love. Nearly all the races of mankind were engaged in that great war and each race was exalted by the high emotions coming with a new-born truth—the unity of human rights—a truth conceived in the history long past and born amid the woes and travail of battles. The human tides in widening currents had, for generations, swept upon the American shores the drifting enterprise of all the world, when the national genius, marked by old authority, denied the commonest rights of men, all those sea-dirted, American rooted elements, fully developed their political organization, rose indignant at the lie and went up to meet it—liberty, with the liberty of thought and co-action." An universal and simultaneous cry arose against slavery, as the rearest idol of past-worship, and the world-gathered races, well-ordered iconoclasts, ranged themselves under the flag as the rank and file of the grand American army.

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THE HAN HANDLE MINERS

A Compromise Agreed Upon—The Men to Work Under Contract Upon a Sliding Scale.

The coal operators and miners along the line of the Pan Handle Railroad, where a strike has been in progress for some months past, as to a disagreement about wages, have agreed upon a compromise, or at least concluded to resume work under articles of agreement. The operators are to pay a price for digging to be regulated by the weighing of the coal mined, or by the car load, at the Union Depot; and the miners are to enter into written contracts to work at these prices for one year, leaving ten per cent. of their earnings in the hands of the company as a guarantee for the faithful fulfilment of their part of the contract. The sliding scale, as we are informed, is as follows:

When coal is worth 65c. the miners get 3c.
When coal is worth 6c. the miners get 3½c.
When coal is worth 70c. the miners get 3¾c.
When coal is worth 75c. the miners get 3¾c.
When coal is worth 8c. the miners get 4c.

This plan seems at once sensible and just, and if each party enters into the arrangement with the intention to perform their respective parts faithfully, there ought to be an end to all further conflicts between them, strikes among coal miners have become so frequent—occurring almost as often as the change in the seasons—that the people have settled down in the belief that they are required to pay the penalty for putting up the price of coal to the consumers; and that if the miners have no good cause for raising a disturbance, the operators furnish them one. This may be, and doubtless is an erroneous view, as applicable to the great mines of those engaged in the coal business, but it is a view shared in by very many in this community, and tends to bring discredit upon both operators and miners. Under open contract system, no such imputation can be cast upon either party.

Should the plan above devised work satisfactorily on both sides, it will be a great relief, not only to the classes more directly concerned, but to the whole community. No business in the country is more subjected to interruptions and suspensions as that of coal mining; and this business, more than any other, should be steadily and surely pursued, since it is principled upon to keep in motion all our manufacturing establishments. The losses which the miners voluntarily impose upon their employers while standing idle, do not compensate the whole, by any means. Other classes have been made to suffer, and severely, too, in consequence of these strikes. Hence the whole country would be glad to see them brought to an end—and especially glad if the compromise is the necessity of uniting against the temperance element, and supporting only such Legislative candidates as are favorable to the interests of the liquor men.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

William Atwater, executor, to William Whigham, September 5, 1873, one-third or tract of land in McKeesport.....$1,000

C. H. Love to Anna Alles, May 1, 1871; lot on Hill street, Thirteenth ward, city, 21x103 feet.....$300

A. M. Elliott to J. T. Power, May 13, 1873; lot on Turner's alley, Elizabeth, 60x20 feet.....$600

E. W. H. Schenley to Martin, March 13, 1871; lease for six years of a lot on Ohio street, near Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 17x32 feet, at an annual rent of.....$30

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Joseph Doering, February 1, 1873; lot on Alma avenue, Twenty-seventh ward.....$725

Ed. J. Riggs to Martha Cochran, August 18, 1874; lot on Rebecca street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x110 feet.....$1,000

James McEwen to U. P. Congregation of Robinson Run, August 29, 1874; lot in South Fayette township, containing 124 perches.....$150

Bridget Douglass to Anthony F. Keating, August 1, 1873; lot on private road, Twenty-second ward, city, 75x115 feet.....$5,000

James Cowley to Paul Anderson April 4, 1874; two iors in Lincoln township.....$2,150

George Lang to Ignatius Uttenweiler, May 5, 1873; lot on Iten street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 22x110 feet.....$2,000

James H. Aiken to Lewis J. Welsh, August 22, 1874; four lots in Kilbuck township.....$2,000

Isaac McIlvain to Wm. Bell, April 25, 1873; lot on Copeland avenue, Braddock borough, 40x120 feet.....$1,000

Mrs. Catherine Hoosick to Samuel Duff, June 2, 1874; tract of land in East Deer township containing 3 acres and 100 perches.....$1,000

P. Wilde to John Ogden, June 1, 1874; lot on Knoll street and Orchard alley, Third ward, Allegheny.....$6,000

John B. Sheriff to Robert M. Elliott, March 2, 1874; six lots on Oak Hill, Elizabeth township.....$2,300

Henry W. Lynch to Messrs. Lysle & Edmundson, May 14, 1874; two lots on Chestnut and Eleventh streets, McKeesport.....$600

James H. Whipple to Squire Ainsworth, September 25, 1872; three lots in Oakdale, Fayette township.....$300

Squire Ainsworth to Wm. Freeman, November 12, 1873; the three above lots.....$225

John Sampson to James Vernon, June 15, 1874; two lots on Bertrand street, Thirteenth ward, city, 40x91 feet.....$1,000

James Vernon to Mary A. Sampson, June 15, 1874; same lots as above.....$1,000

Sheriff Stewart to Joseph W. Morgan, January 19, 1869; interest of S. S. Stephens to lot in Peebles township.....$50

George Snyder, administrator, to William and Johanna Knoble, October 1, 1873; lot on Versailles township, 20x100 feet.....$400

George H. Kemble to Jane Tranter, January 24, 1873; lot on Walnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, city, 147x142 feet.....$1,200

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$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The Union Bridge

at the Point, will be open for travel on October 1st. 4t

OUT OF WORK.

Twenty Thousand Men Out of Employment in Philadelphia—Skilled Mechanics Willing to Do Anything That Offers.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 9th.]

The business community, day by day, has gradually recovered from the panic, and the general prospect is that by January 1st, 1875, commercial and general mercantile interests will have struck the current of greater prosperity and progress. But there is another class in which recuperation is far from perceptible, a class that outnumbers those commercially connected five to one; a class that is mainly dependent, and has little power of recovery in itself—we mean the working-class, or, we should say, classes.

The effect of the panic is felt by the members of this class just as severely to-day, if not more so, as nine months ago. One of the results of the grand financial crash which swept away the banks of Bleptiglis, Cans, and they deserve ostracism of both white and colored voters.

"That we look to the Republican party for the passage of an adequate Civil Rights bill.

"That we earnestly entreat the Republican party not to renominate men who have put themselves on record as opposed to, or to nominate others of the same principles, asserting that we will positively withhold our support from the same.

"That those of our race who refuse to grant civil rights to their own color, for fear of the disapproval of white factions, deserve the severest condemnation and are a living disgrace to the people with whom they are identified.

"That we call upon the American Government to repress existing outrages in the South, and to protect the people therein in their natural rights; and anything short of that will be looked upon as a failure to recognize the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States.

"That if the President requires our services in the present struggle of right against wrong, of weakness against strength, we are willing to tender them."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, higher pressure, southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with somewhat higher temperatures and possibly local coast rains. Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary barometer, southerly winds, higher temperatures and partly cloudy weather. Over the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary and rising barometer, and southerly, veering to westerly winds, stationary and lower temperatures and partly cloudy or clear weather. Over the Upper Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or lower temperatures, slight change in temperature, and in the Eastern portion partially cloudy weather with local rains. Over the Lower Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, cloudy and clearing weather. Over New England, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperatures, cloudy and clearing weather. Over the Middle Atlantic Coast, diminishing easterly winds, veering to south and west, high temperature, cloudy and clearing weather with somewhat higher barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Woods Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

Midnight Bulletin.
September 17, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
Cairo	29.97	70	S.		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.99	72	S.	E.	Clear.
Louisville	29.94	69	S.	E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.94	69	S.	W.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	67	S.	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.91	70	S.	W.	Threat'ng.
Louisville	29.98	71		E.	Clear.
Memphis	29.98	71			Clear.
Nashville	29.99	71			Clear.
Omaha	29.92	67	N.		Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.00	64	E.		Clear.
Shreveport	29.83	75			Clear.
St. Louis	29.92	71			Clear.
St. Paul	29.